

ANNEXATION.

III.

In the consideration of this subject in its third most important aspect, let us briefly summarize the exact relation of people and affairs in Hawaii.

The 2.14 per cent. of American men, women and children, who are arrogating the right to control this country, are but an insignificant fraction of the whole population, and only a fraction of the white population, who by a large majority are not enamoured of the pretensions of the little American clique of conceited filibusterers.

Neither are the sugar plantations, which represent Hawaii's wealth, owned principally by the gruesome 2.14 per cent. Compiled tables that are extant, show that the British and German interests exceed the American by a considerable amount. Furthermore, the larger half of capital invested here, whether under American, British or German ownership, may properly be called Hawaiian capital. Under a fostering care of our monarchical government which cost the tax-payers hundreds of thousands of dollars, the sugar planters were lavishly assisted to build up their industry and attain a wonderful prosperity and wealth which they reinvested. Hawaiian laws and Hawaiian soil made possible the occurring wealth which may legitimately be called Hawaiian capital. We anticipate the argument that it was the bounty of the United States reciprocity treaty that made this possible. The argument will not hold water. That treaty was a triumph of business statesmanship which benefited America as much if not more than Hawaii. It was the keynote of an economical policy and demonstrated a theory that became the crowning glory of Mr. Blaine's distinguished career. The United States relinquished a certain amount of import duties that was not absolutely necessary to her revenues, thereby enabling the residents of Hawaii to utilize fallow nature, and secure to American commerce a necessary article of consumption, in exchange for her own products and manufactures. Figures have been compiled to prove that the duties relinquished by the United States government were largely overbalanced by the profits to American farmers and manufacturers, merchants and ship owners, and the army of men employed by the increased traffic.

Another giddy claim of the 2.14 is that their missionaries civilized Hawaii and therefore they inherit the right to govern. Rot! True it is the early missionaries did creditable work as teachers, but Hawaii was really civilized by the flag of commerce, and that was not solely American. The missionaries were not altogether the self-denying disciples of Christ that their calling indicated. Their bible teachings had good results, but they were associated with schemes of aggrandizement which history records were the source of many conflicts between missionary and merchant. All credit to the missionaries for their moral teachings, but more credit to the pioneers of trade who taught the

simple natives the value of land, produce and money.

Again the 2.14 and their claquers in the United States sneeringly refer to the Hawaiians as a semi-civilized race, unfit to govern themselves or to rule over foreigners.

The early voyagers and historians have testified to the high character of the Hawaiians, and Fornander's genealogy has demonstrated their descent from the same common stock which in other migrations have produced the Anglo-Saxon of the present age. They emerged from their barbaric relapse quicker than did the Britons and Saxons of Europe, and in one half century attained a high degree of civilization which gave them a rank among the nations of the world. Their more advanced white brothers nobly assisted in this result. The Napoleonic achievements of Kamehameha I and the record of constitutional government under succeeding dynasties is as good a history as that of any other nation. The whites found worthy wives among the Hawaiians and laid the foundation of a new, vigorous and handsome race which seems fatefully destined to replace the old in order to meet the altered conditions of the new era, and to have more vitality than the unacclimatized foreigner. It is a known fact that the pure Anglo-Saxon progeny in tropical climes degenerate both in physique and character. But the admixture with native stock is always vigorous, with the physique of the mother and the mental endowments of father.

Admitting that the native Hawaiian is not yet able to govern without the aid of the white man, it is a false libel to say that he is semi-civilized and unable to fulfill the duties of a good citizen.

There does not exist a more kind, hospitable or intelligent people than the Hawaiian, and his educational attainments are a higher average than in any city of England or America. Travel any where about these islands and you will not find a more peaceful, domestic or prosperous peasantry anywhere. He is supplied liberally with newspaper literature in his own language, and has an intelligent comprehension of public topics. A rigid comparison would prove him the equal if not the superior of the common classes in America or Europe. Either in city or country, there is less crime, poverty or degradation among the Hawaiians than there is in similar communities any where else.

In the exercise of the franchise the Hawaiian displays more judgment and intelligence than the common run of voters in any American city, who are notoriously manipulated by unscrupulous political organizations. Both in America and England the ballot in the cities, go to the party with the biggest sack, and political affairs are rampant with bribery and corruption of all degrees.

Under the Hawaiian flag are gathered many different alien nationalities from America, Europe and the Orient, all absorbed in money making enterprises. All have been content to pursue their peaceful avocations under the mild rule of a neutral consti-

tutional monarch and a government that has been more than paternal in promoting and assisting their ventures, protecting the individual rights, and taxing but lightly the motley population.

The form of government was well suited to our conditions. There were no international jealousies for all were on neutral ground and were permitted the extraordinary privilege of voting as citizens of this country, while still retaining allegiance to their mother country.

But for the bombastic conceit, and utter misconception of American principles of government, of a small clique of discontented agitators, we might still be enjoying the peaceful order of a liberal government, instead of chafing under the military despotism of seventeen very mediocre men.

If annexed to the United States we could hope for nothing but some form of colonial government which would be run by a set of political carpet-baggers from Washington, and in which the residents of these Islands would have no voice.

It is an insult to the intelligence of this community to pretend that we have no men here competent to head our public affairs. We have such men, but they are not in the ranks of the missionary clique.

Situate as we are so remote from other lands, our public needs are peculiar to ourselves. Such laws and legislation as we require, we can obtain in a parliament of our own election that would give it due deliberation and accomplish results in accord with public need and public opinion upon the principle of majority rule which is the only fair way to govern a community.

Why give up this privilege of self-government and the right to regulate our own affairs in accord with the wishes of our own people who are the best judges of what they need. Why forfeit the highly prized privilege of a civilized community to vote and thus have a voice in the government which is to rule over him: The government that annexation would give us would permit no voice to us. Why entrust the government of the country to the Congress at Washington 5000 miles away when we, knowing what we want can do it better ourselves.

America is a vast country and has immense interest of national importance to weary her Senators. Does the annexationist suppose that if Hawaii were annexed we could always command the attention of Congress to secure some needed matter that, of burning importance to us locally, might be contemptuously cast aside by them? We might plead in vain and get sat on by the great home government. But as an independent state regulating our own affairs. We would get what we want in a home parliament.

It is a rare privilege the people of Hawaii have enjoyed, that of self-government, and being respected as a nation by all nations. It would be an unhappy day for Hawaii, if the blind and disloyal policy of the annexationist should triumph, deprive our population of all voice in their government, and make them subservient to the control of Senators and Congressmen located 5000 miles away, who might sometime, in legislating for the benefit of the whole of America, ruthlessly imperil our local conditions.

Let us remain independent and govern ourselves, and in view of the moth character of our population, let the monarchical form continue.

A VAST PROJECT

CONSTANT LINE OF SCHOONERS—Ample Opportunity for ALL!

Owing to our constantly increasing business and the great demand of an appreciating community, we have concluded to offer an opportunity to all parties having capital. Our LINE of SCHOONERS may be seen gliding over the BAR filled to their utmost carrying capacity with clear, cool and invigorating

Fredericksburg Export LAGER BEER
At the "Anchor Saloon."

To accommodate our Vast Fleet of Schooners, we have built a fine large Refrigerator regardless of cost.

The "Anchor,"

Is the only place where a Cool Glass of Fredericksburg Beer on draught can be had in Honolulu. Step forward gentlemen, NOW'S the Time. oc14 3m

Reward.

A Postal Saving's Bank Book No. 465 has been lost at my residence during this month, who ever finds it and returns same at my residence at Heeia, Koolau-poko, Oahu, or at the law office of Jas. K. Kaulia, in Honolulu, will receive a reward.

MRS. MIKALA KAULIA.
Honolulu, Oct. 23, 1893.
oct23 1m

Notice.

Whereas, Jos. Paakanla having resigned as Agent for me, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons holding leases of all of my lands, to make payments of rent to me personally at the times agreed upon at Kaalaa, Honolulu.

POOMAIKELANI.
Kaalaa, Honolulu,
Oct. 16, 1893. oc17 1w

WANTED

By a young intelligent German in a situation, not afraid of hard work, low wages.
Apply at the Office.
Oct. 20 1w

SANS SOUCI HOTEL

WAIKIKI, HONOLULU.



First-Class Accommodation for Tourists and Island Guests.

SUPERIOR BATHING FACILITIES.
Private Cottages for Families.

T. A. SIMPSON,
oct9 Manager.

"FAT BOY."

BAY HORSE SALOON

P. MCINERNEY, PROPRIETOR.

Fine Liquors, Wines and Beer.

CORNER BETHEL AND HOTEL STS.

THIRD. P. SEVERIN. A. W. FOLSTER.

HAWAIIAN GALLERY,

467 NUTMAN STREET, HONOLULU,
(Opp. Queen Emma Hall).

Views of the Island
Constantly on Hand, such as

Natives Making Poi, Grass Houses
Bushman Dancers, Coconut Groves
Street Views and Hawaiian Style Riding
Buildings, Palm and Date Groves
War Vessels, Shipping and
Marine Views.

Also, a Large Collection of all Prominent and Interesting Views of the Hawaiian Islands either mounted or unmounted.

Amateur Work Solicited. P.O. Box 498.

L. H. DEE,

Jobber of

Wines, Spirits and Beers

HOTEL ST.,

Between Fort and Bethel Streets.

CHEAP FUEL

Fresh Algeroba

Firewood

\$9.00 per Cord Delivered.

JNO. F. COLBURN & CO.
oc25 1m

CHAS. GIRDLER.

Importer and Commission
Merchant.

SPECIALTIES:

J. & P. Coats' Machine Thread
Jones Brooks' Machine Thread
Barbour's Linen Thread
Pears' Soap
P. O. Box 358. Mutual Telephone 336
13 Kaahumanu Street.

JUST ARRIVED,

Baby Carriages

OF ALL STYLES,

Carpets, Rugs, Mats,

IN THE LATEST PATTERNS.

"HOUSEHOLD"

Sewing Machines

HAND SEWING MACHINES,

All With the Latest Improvements

PARLOR

Organs, Guitars.

And Other Musical Instruments.

Wines, Liquors, Beer

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND

FOR SALE BY

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

King St., oppo. Castle & Cooke's.